

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 24, 1860.

NO. 128.

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LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 15, 1859.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. Offices on St. Clair, [Jan. 3, 1859.]

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets. [May 23, 1858.]

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office,

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend personally to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857—wdw:ws.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[May 6, 1857—wdw:ws.

BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend personally to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857—wdw:ws.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

OFFICE on Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

H. Hambleton will attend to the collection of debts in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

[April 9, 1856—wdw:ws.

HEMING & QUIN,

Kentucky.

WILL constantly hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of carriage made to order and the best material. We have purchased the largest of Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year. April 18, 1858—wdw:ws.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

W. M. Harlan will attend to the collection of debts in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.

[Jan. 5, 1858—wdw:ws.

NOTICE.

EGBERT & WRIGHT, House, Signs and Ornamentation.

Painters in all late and fashionable styles of Zinc, Oriental and Greek Painting, Glazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best workmanlike manner, and at the most reasonable rates.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1860.

Prayer by the Rev. B. T. LACY, of the Presbyterian Church.

The reading of the Journal of the 21st February was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Were presented by Messrs. McBRAYER and DARNAY and appropriately referred.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill in relation to Mechanics and Material men motion entered.

Mr. HAYCRAFT moved that the H. R. bill to prohibit the making of *breakers* on turnpike roads in several counties, passed with amendments some days since by the Senate, be withdrawn from the H. R., that the vote passing it might be reconsidered. The Speaker said the time for a reconsideration has elapsed, and suggested that to remedy any defect a supplemental or repealing act be prepared and introduced.

THE LOUISVILLE POLICE BILL

Was postponed and made the special order for tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. IRVAN—Privileges and Elections—a H. R. bill to provide additional voting places in the city of Louisville.

Mr. DENNY opposed the bill briefly. As a member of the committee he had not been consulted; he protested against the bill.

Mr. FISK briefly advocated the bill.

Mr. PENNEBAKER opposed the bill at length. The people of Louisville had not asked for and did not want this bill passed.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and the reading dispensed with.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved an amendment as an engrossed rider, that the provisions of the bill apply to all the cities in the Commonwealth: declined out of order.

Mr. PENNEBAKER then offered a second engrossed rider, to submit the act to a vote of the people, and receive a majority of the voters before it takes effect: declined out of order.

The votes dispensing with, and ordering the bill to a third reading, were then, on motion of Mr. GROVER, reconsidered.

Mr. PENNEBAKER then offered his second amendment mentioned above, and it was rejected by yeas, 12; nays, 16.

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the 9th section be stricken out of the bill. [The section provides that no power shall exist anywhere, on any application whatever, to alter the districts.]

Mr. GROVER moved the previous question: ordered by yeas, 17; nays, 14.

Mr. WHITAKER's amendment was then rejected by yeas, 11; nays, 21.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 21; nays, 12.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend the charter of the George-town Branch Railroad Company, and the amendment offered by the committee on Internal Improvement were taken up: the amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

2D SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to authorize the sale of slaves whose sentences have been commuted and who have been pardoned.

Mr. GROVER opposed the bill, he thought it all wrong.

The bill was made the special order for 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Reported by the committee of Conference.

Mr. RUST said he felt constrained to oppose this bill; he could not approve of it; it suited him in his own district, but he could not approve it to other districts.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it stood thus:

YEAS.—Mr. Steamer (Porter), Messrs. Anthony, Barrick, Chambers, Cissell, Co-By, Davis, De Haven, Fisk, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Jenkins, Marshall, Prall, Read, Walker, Watson.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bruner, Davidson, Denby, Gibon, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Johnson, McBrayer, McKee, Pennebaker, Rhea, Rust, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker.—17.

And the report of the committee was carried in.

A H. R. BILL FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

Was taken up, read the 1st and 2d times by its title and ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. IRVAN—Privileges and Elections—a H. R. bill to create an additional voting district in Jefferson county.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a substitute for three sections of the bill: rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 22.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 21; nays, 12.

Mr. IRVAN—H. R. bill concerning voting at municipal elections in the city of Louisville: postponed until 35 minutes after 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of Col. Thomas Buford; referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

Same—a bill to define the boundary of Hammonville, in Hart county: passed.

Mr. RUST—County Courts—a H. R. bill to confer certain powers on the Carter county court: passed.

Same—a bill to repeal the 6th section of an act to authorize the Barren county court to subscribe stock in the Barren county railroad: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Shelbyville: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to change the time of the Warren Quarterly court: passed.

Same—a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Greenup Quarterly court: [extended to \$300.]

Mr. WALKER offered an amendment extending the same provisions to all the Quarterly courts in the State: adopted.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to lay the bill on the table: carried.

Mr. ROSE—a bill for the benefit of the judge of the Greenup quarterly court. [Allows him to appoint a clerk:] passed.

Same—a bill to abolish the present quarterly courts and to transfer the business of those courts to the regular county courts, with the opinion that the bill should not pass: rejected.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of the Daviess county court: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Felix Jarboe, of Marion county: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of Lem. Hibbard, former sheriff of Laurel county: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to change the lines of districts Nos. 1 and 7, in McCracken county, and fixing the voting places thereof: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to authorize the Warren county court to increase the levy: rejected.

Same—a H. R. bill to protect game in Boone and Garrard counties: rejected.

Same—a H. R. bill to amend and extend the act in relation to a new road in Lewis and Carter counties: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to invest the Garrard county court with certain powers: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill for the benefit of James Howard, of Montgomery county: passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—a bill relative to the line of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to pay the persons who ran the line: action cut off by the orders of the day.

PRIVILEGED MOTION.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to withdraw the Winchester Police Court bill from the H. R.: adopted.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

Mr. RUST called up the motion to reconsider

the vote rejecting the bill to grant State aid to railroads.

The Senate refused to reconsider by yeas, 16; nays, 20.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. GISSON—a bill to increase the salary of the State Treasurer and allow him a clerk.

PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. ANDREWS said he asked of the magnanimity of the Senate to allow him to record his vote upon the Apportionment bill, he having been just at the door of the Senate and stepped in from the committee-room as his name was called, but the clerk had passed on; and, as it would have changed the result, the Speaker had decided he could not vote after getting through the call of the vote. He had hoped some Senator who voted in the majority would have moved a reconsideration. As that had not been done, he now moved that he be permitted to record his vote.

The Speaker decided that the vote could not be recorded, as it would change the result of the vote on the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS appealed.

Mr. ANDREWS stated that he had been in the Senate all the morning; had voted, as the Journal would show, several times, and had been called on business to the anti room, a room adjoining the chamber, to which members retired for business, and used as a committee room, for all practicable purposes was a part of the Senate chamber, and when the Speaker sat the question to the Senate, upon concurring in the report of the committee of Conference on the apportionment of representation: he heard the Speaker's voice, and when the clerk called his name he walked to the door between the chamber and anti room, but not inside, the chamber, and looked at the speaker and bowed, intending and desiring to be recognized by the Speaker, as he supposed at the time he was so recognized, from which he supposed when the call was through he could vote, he not desiring to disturb the call by the clerk. When the call was through, and before the result was announced, an Senator moved that he be permitted to record his vote. It was decided that if the Senator's vote would change the result he could not vote under the rule. Mr. Andrews stated that it was well known to the Senate that, while it was true that he had not been a member of the committee on apportionment, he had fully concurred in the minority report, [Mr. BRUNER's] and for the reasons stated in the report. That because of these views he could not and would not vote for any apportionment bill, however just and fair the same may be. He therefore, not desiring to expose his vote, moved that he now be permitted to record his vote against said bill. Which motion the Speaker overruled out of order, and from which Senator Andrews appealed.

Mr. ANDREWS withdrew his appeal for the present.

The Senate being informed that the bill had been sent to the House, a motion was made by

Mr. WHITAKER to withdraw it from the House: carried by yeas, 18; nays, 17.

The bill was in a short time returned to the Senate.

Mr. ANDREWS renewed his appeal. Considerable discussion arose on the appeal, and as to the exact locality of the Senator when his name was called.

The matter was postponed until 3½ o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A H. R. bill authorizing certain improvements in the penitentiary. [Appropriates \$49,590] passed by yeas, 23; nays, 11.

The Senate bill for the same purpose was laid on the table.

A bill to create the office of warden of the penitentiary was taken up.

The Penitentiary committee had leave to report "a H. R. bill concerning the penitentiary": [its provisions being somewhat similar to the bill creating the office of warden]

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

A message was received from the H. R. by Mr. MCLEROY, announcing the passage of a bill for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville.

PENITENTIARY.

The bill from the H. R. concerning the Penitentiary was taken up. [Provides for a board of Commissioners composed of the Governor, a Physician, who is not the attending Physician of the prison, and a Mechanic. The Physician to receive \$500 and the Mechanic \$100 per year; and also a sum of \$3 where he is superintending the erection of buildings, &c.]

Mr. GROVER opposed the bill briefly.

Mr. FISK moved that the bill be referred to the committee on Revised Statutes: carried.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. RUST—County Courts—a bill to authorize the Greenup county court to levy and collect a tax to pay off the county debt in two years: passed.

Same—a bill supplemental to the act to amend the charter of the Rough Creek Navigation and Manufacturing Company: passed.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

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YEAS.—Mr. Steamer (Porter), Messrs. Anthony, Barrick, Chambers, Cissell, Co-By, Davis, De Haven, Fisk, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Jenkins, Marshall, Prall, Read, Walker, Watson.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bruner, Davidson, Denby, Gibon, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Johnson, McBrayer, McKee, Pennebaker, Rhea, Rust, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker.—17.

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1860.

Extra copies of this paper, containing Gen. CAREY's speech, can be had at this office.

Immense Conflagration.

On the afternoon and during the night of the 23d inst., the town of Danville was visited by a conflagration which, for its extent and the rapidity of the devastation, is unparalleled in the history of our State.

The fire commenced, by accident, in the dwelling of Prof. Matthews, which was soon consumed, with his library, and a portion of his furniture, with a loss, (beyond the insurance,) of some two or three thousand dollars. By the most incredible exertions the adjoining houses were saved, when the cry was raised that the Reform Church was on fire. The wind blew a hurricane, driving the burning material in all directions, and it soon became apparent that the church could not be saved. The house of the Hon. J. F. Bell, near by, was seen to be on fire, and whilst the efforts of all were directed strenuously towards this point of danger, the devouring element had already seized the house of Dr. Irvin, on the opposite corner, advancing rapidly towards a succession of inflammable materials, consisting of frame houses, a lively stable of Mr. Stodghill, &c., and threatening universal conflagration.

Whilst occupied in battling nobly against the danger here, the Court House was seen to be in flames. Then the Episcopal Church, and then, almost simultaneously, far down in the centre of the business portion of the town, the flames were bursting from the roof of another house. Three times the fire at the Court House was extinguished, and the attention of the citizens were called to other scenes of peril.

But thrice was the fire renewed from adjoining or distant buildings. House after house caught in rapid succession, until the flames, swept on by the unabated violence of the wind, rolled like a sea of fire over the devoted village.

The large and costly hotel, known as the "Batterton House," was entirely consumed with all the furniture. A total loss. The whole of Main street, on the north side, was swept away, except two buildings recently erected by Mr. Charles Mitchell.

The whole square from Welch's corner is one scene of desolation. The law offices of Messrs. Bell, Cowan, and Fox, on the other side of the street, were consumed. Three churches burned—the Reformer, Episcopal, and Second Presbyterian.

The fire raged until 11 o'clock at night, and as its fury was uncontrollable every citizen felt himself insecure, and the streets were crowded with the most valuable goods and costly furniture, every where the fire did not ultimately reach. The loss in business houses has fallen principally on the merchants, mechanics, and smaller shop keepers. The loss of dwellings, mainly, upon the widows and the poor. The small frame houses disappeared before the advancing ocean of fire as stubble before a whirlwind.

These facts are derived from an eye witness who assures us that when he left, on Thursday morning, the scene of desolation begged description. More than a dozen poor families, thrown penniless upon the world, without home or food, or raiment.

Generous efforts are being made to relieve their sufferings, and \$15,000 or \$20,000 will be received on the spot by benevolent individuals. But the extent of calamity, transcends the largest individual liberality. The total loss, (beyond insurance,) is variously estimated from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

A committee of gentlemen has been appointed by the citizens to invoke the aid of the Legislature for those who have been thus suddenly deprived of all earthly means of sustenance, and we would earnestly suggest that a more touching appeal could hardly be presented to the Representatives of a generous people.

It is true, (as it undoubtedly is,) both generous and just to provide for the deaf, the blind, and the idiotic, under their peculiar providential privations, surely it is equally consonant with all right principles, and magnanimous feelings to relieve, at a far less expense, an equal or greater number, who can see the heartrending scene, and hear the wail of distress, in their own desolate homes and understand and appreciate the kindness shown them.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society—
The next State Fair.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 23d day of February, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the *Fifth Annual Kentucky State Fair*. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

At this meeting, many public documents will be ready for distribution to members of the State Society, and also for delivery to officers of County or District Societies for distribution among their members.

L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

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ORDERS.

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Why v. Shropshire; Harrison; same order.

Court of Appeals adjourned till court in course.

The Hat Trade—Our readers and merchants who buy goods in Cincinnati, are requested to read the advertisement of Dodd Co. They are well known as manufacturers of good hats, and keep a large stock of wool hats, soft hats, straw hats, &c., and have a good reputation for low prices and fair dealing.

Remarks of Gen. SAM. F. CAREY, of Ohio, delivered at the Opposition Convention, on the 22d instant:

Men of Kentucky—Unexpectedly I mingle my voice with yours on this deeply interesting occasion.

It is well that on the anniversary of the natal day of the father of our country you should meet in the capitol of this proud Commonwealth to renew your vows of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union.

Having the opportunity so generously tendered, I should be false alike to the convictions of my judgment and the impulses of my heart, did I not come to the same altar and record my oath of fealty with yours. Although from an other State, thanks to God and a revered ancestry, the same National banner floats there; the same Constitution shields us all, and I with you utters with pride the significant declaration "*I am an American citizen.*"

We are carried in imagination back this day to the hour when Mary nestled in her bosom, and dangled upon her knee, the infant George—both alike unconscious of their divine mission. His birth, parentage, and history prove beyond a doubt that the Lord of Hosts was with him. One hundred and twenty eight years have passed, and his name and virtues grow brighter and brighter. The friends of civil and religious liberty round the globe speak his name with reverence, and it will be recorded on the living tables of the heart to the last generation of men.

We will rejoice to day that the same God who gave a Washington to the Republic still reigns over the destinies of men. He who guided, guarded, and protected the father will not for sake the child. He who planted the orb that glitters in the diadem of night, made and has preserved, and will yet add, a multitude of stars to the glorious galaxy that constitute this Union of ours—stars which are shedding their heavenly radiance not only upon the millions of this continent, but to the hundreds of millions who are sitting in darkness all round the globe. Are we to decide whether these stars are to be blotted out, or vanish like meteors from the sky? No my countrymen! that question has been settled in the council's of eternity. However eccentric their orbits may be, and however far they may wander, they will continue to revolve around the common center of life, light and hope the *Constitution* that sublime conception of inspired wisdom.

The impious wretch who would lay violent hands upon the integrity of this Republic, deserves the execration of men and the curse of God. He is guilty of a crime without a name in any language, and without a parallel in human history.

The events of the past few months reveal the terrible truth that there are men, or devils, both North and South of Mason and Dixon's line, who dare meditate treason against their God and country! Why demolish this noblest fabric of civil and religious liberty be leveled in the dust because of negro slavery? This institution existed when its foundations were laid all its walls reared. The same Almighty arm that led our Christian fathers to this new world, brought hither also the heathen of Africa. History teaches that two distinct races cannot dwell together on terms of social and political equality.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

May it not be that through this very institution of slavery in this country the prophetic promise is to be fulfilled,—"Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God?" The character and condition of the negro have both been elevated by his colonization here. Whatever may be the Divine purpose,

"He is his own interpreter,
And makes it plain."

But we cannot believe that He permitted slavery to be established here that it might destroy the most splendid government men ever knew.

Current history records the gratifying truth that the great body of the people everywhere are determined to rally around the ark of our liberties, and protect it at whatever cost.

We are happy in the conviction that the clouds which have been lowering about our political horizon will be dispersed; that the lightnings of the people's wrath will shiver to atoms even upon their alliance against the Union, and that our atmosphere will be the brighter and the purer for the storm cloud. Those who would disturb the harmony of the Union are insignificant in members, and still more insignificant in influence. They are noisy and insolent, and if let alone would soon exhaust their venom, and dig their own ignominious graves. Opposition is their life; notoriety with them is honorable fame.

If from any cause this Union is dissolved, this day on which Washington was born should not be numbered among the days of the year. When that event transpires let the glorious chapter in the book of time, in which is recorded the heroic deeds of our illustrious ancestors, the mighty achievements of our heroes and statesmen, be blotted out forever. Let the ploughshare of destruction be driven through every root of the Republic; the soil and the bat the only tenants of our legislative halls, and wild beasts bough undisturbed in our homes—Let the monuments to Washington, to Clay, to Calhoun, to Webster be demolished, and their names exhumed from every human record. No, my countrymen, whatever ill's may befall us, the separation of these States, the dissolution of this Union, is not one of them. There are too many recollections of the past; too many hopes for the future to permit the consummation of so insane, foolish, and wicked an act.

These facts are derived from an eye witness who assures us that when he left, on Thursday morning, the scene of desolation begged description. More than a dozen poor families, thrown penniless upon the world, without home or food, or raiment.

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